

ADMIRAL BEATTY LAUDS U.S. FLEET

Commander of the British Navy
Praises Work of Americans
in North Sea.

FOE'S SURRENDER "PITIFUL"

Always Feared Germans Would Not
Come Out and Fight—Delivers
Farewell Address on Battle-
ship New York.

London, Dec. 20.—The American battleship squadron, attached to the British fleet, displayed a spirit of true comradeship throughout its period of service, declared Admiral Sir David Beatty, the commander in chief of the grand fleet, in a farewell address on board the U. S. S. New York on December 1, the day the squadron was detached from the grand fleet. All hands had been called to muster on the forenoon to hear Admiral Beatty. After thanking the American officers and men for their cooperation, Sir David remarked that both the British and the Americans were disappointed at not having been able to meet the German fleet. He declared that the day the German fleet surrendered was "a pitiful day to see." Sir David said he had always had misgivings that the German fleet would never come out to fight, but that his misgivings had been strengthened by the coming of the American squadron.

"I could not let the Sixth battle squadron go without coming on board the New York and saying something of what I feel at this moment of your departure," said Sir David. "What I say I hope you will understand comes from the heart, not only my heart, but the hearts of your comrades of the grand fleet. I want first of all to thank you, Admiral Rodman, and the captains and officers and the ships' companies of this magnificent squadron for the wonderful co-operation and loyalty you have given me and my admirals and the assistance you have given us in every duty you have had to undertake."

"The support which you have shown is that of true comradeship and in that of stress that is worth a very great deal. I want to congratulate you for having been present upon a day unsurpassed in the naval annals of the world."

"I know quite well that you, as well as your British comrades, were bitterly disappointed at not being able to give effect to that efficiency you have so well maintained. It was a most disappointing day. It was a pitiful day to see those great ships coming in like sheep being herded by dogs to their fold without an effort on anybody's part, but it was a day everybody could be proud of."

"I have always had misgivings and when the Sixth battle squadron became part of the grand fleet, these misgivings were doubly strengthened. I knew then they would throw up their hands. Apparently the Sixth battle squadron was the straw that broke the camel's back."

"During the last 12 months you have been with us we have learned to know each other very well. We have learned to respect each other. I want you to take back a message to the Atlantic fleet that you have left a great example in the hearts of the grand fleet which cannot be lifted until you come back or send another squadron to represent you. You have given us a sample of the Atlantic fleet, which, I think, the Atlantic fleet, efficient as it is, will find it very hard to reproduce."

"I understand that you are now going to Portland, where you are to have a leave. There is a duty to perform in bringing your president to these waters and then you will return to your own shores. And I hope that in the meantime, which Admiral Rodman tells me always shines there, you will not forget your comrades of the mist and your association of the North Sea."

"This is a queer place, as you have found, but you are not the first to find it. There is one duty to perform in bringing your president to these waters and then you will return to your own shores. And I hope that in the meantime, which Admiral Rodman tells me always shines there, you will not forget your comrades of the mist and your association of the North Sea."

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EBERT CABINET IS GIVEN POWER

Soviets, However, Reserve the
Right to Supervise Work
of Government.

TO ELECT PRESIDENT DEC. 29

There Will Be Two Adjuncts in Each
Ministry Appointed by People's
Commissioners, Selected From
Social Democrats.

Amsterdam, Dec. 21.—The congress of German soldiers and workmen's councils adopted a resolution, according to a Berlin telegram, transferring legislative and executive power to the people's commissioners (the Ebert government) until some other arrangement is made by the German national assembly.

The congress further appointed a central council of soldiers and workmen to exercise parliamentary supervision over the German and Prussian cabinets and with the right to appoint and depose the people's commissioners of all of Germany.

In order to supervise the conduct of business in the imperial ministry, adjuncts will be appointed by the people's commissioners. There will be two adjuncts in each ministry. They will be selected from the two social democratic parties. The congress rejected a resolution transferring the complete elimination of the bourgeoisie class from the government.

Copenhagen, Dec. 21.—The German government has decided to convene a conference of representatives of all the states of the former empire on December 29 to elect a president of the German republic, according to a Berlin report. This step is said to have been taken in order to avoid fresh outbreaks.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—When the soldiers and workmen's congress resumed its sessions it was evident that further sessions were impending to highlight the tension resulting from Tuesday's clashes between the cabinet representatives and members of the congress. The invasion of the meeting hall by soldiers was the first topic brought up for debate.

The chairman announced he had received word that the men of the Berlin garrison forces were surprised to learn of the action of the invaders, who were declared not to represent all the troops quartered in Berlin.

The garrison troops declared they desired to present their case at a plenary session or by means of delegates. The congress voted that the latter method be adopted and the debate was temporarily adjourned.

The house then adopted Chairman Reinert's suggestion that the congress refuse to receive delegations whose coming was not arranged for, such as those of the invaders. It declared it would not permit local petitioners to stampede the session.

The members then proceeded to debate in executive committee and were so engaged when word was received that a delegation of workmen was outside demanding admission, under a threat by Dr. Karl Liebknecht that they would hold a general strike in Berlin on Thursday if the request were refused.

The congress finally agreed to appoint a committee to meet a delegation after the plenary session, when suddenly 30 workmen and several women forced their way to the speaker's stand and the session again was thrown into turmoil. The spokesman of the invaders demanded the right to present resolutions demanding that all authority be vested in the soldiers and workmen's councils.

The chairman warned that speakers were not permitted, while shouts came from the floor that the invaders be removed. General Pundelium told the speaker to order by compelling the invaders and permitting them to present their resolution. The invaders then left the hall. They are believed to have been members of the Spartacus group who are on strike.

KIEV TAKEN BY UKRAINIANS
Troops of the Petlura Army Enter the Capital—The Hetman Abdicates.

Odessa, Dec. 21.—Ukrainian separatist troops of the Petlura forces entered Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. The Petlura of the Ukraine abdicated. Telegraphic communication between Odessa and Kiev has been resumed. A division of French troops is expected to arrive in Odessa.

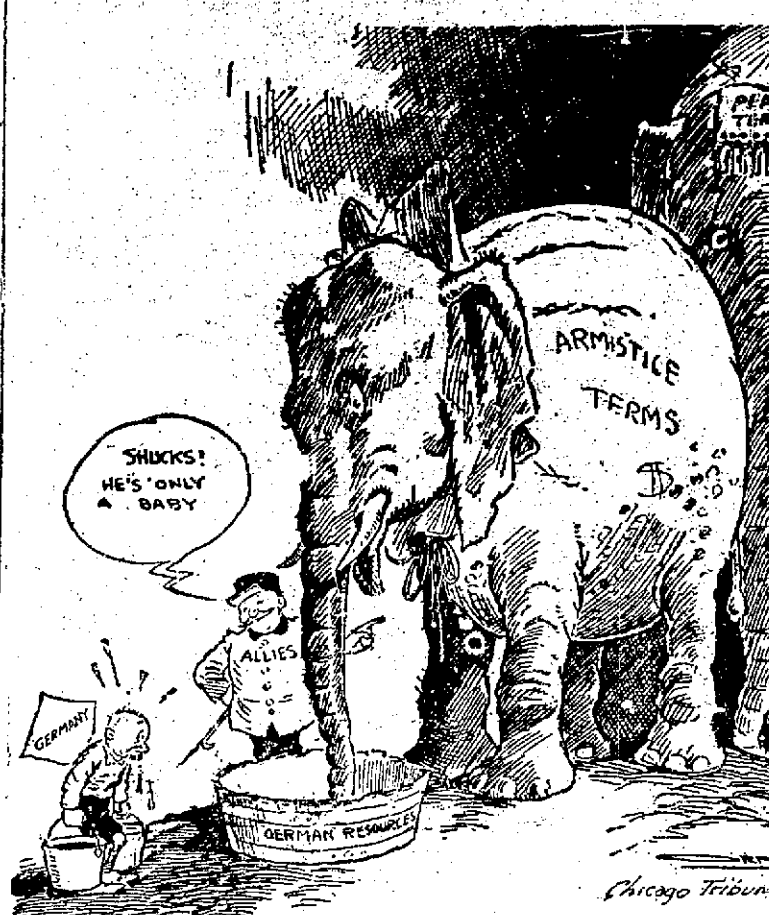
20,000 Germans Slain.
Berlin, Dec. 21.—The total of German killed in the war was officially given as 20,000.

British Labor Invites Wilson.
London, Dec. 21.—The British labor party has invited President Wilson to attend a national gathering of British labor to be held in the president's home when he visits London, according to the Daily Telegraph.

Red Troops Make Gains.
Stockholm, Dec. 21.—Bolshevik troops marching westward have reached a point 100 miles east of Riga, and representatives of the Lettish republic have asked the entente legations here for assistance.

Million Russ on Warpath.
London, Dec. 21.—Newspapers made a feature of a bolshevik army of 8,000,000 men. A dispatch from Constantinople says prominent business men just returned from Russia declare bolsheviks have an army of 1,000,000.

WAIT TILL HE SEES THE REAL THING



MAY SINK HUN NAVY HUNS MUST PAY U. S.

U. S. AND GREAT BRITAIN AGREE TO END PERIL.
Action Would Result in Avoiding Contentious and Support the President's Declaration.

Paris, Dec. 20.—The American delegates to the peace congress have resolved to advocate the sinking of the surrendered enemy warships and resist any proposition to distribute them on the basis of naval losses.

This announcement is made by those in close touch with the American delegates, who, it is added, feel that such a position would result in avoiding contention and materially support President Wilson's declaration that the war was not based on aggression or the acquisition of property.

England, through Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, had previously acquiesced in the American plan to destroy the captured or surrendered warships, and it is declared, will continue to support the United States, although it is expected that some of the lesser naval powers will demand that the prizes be distributed.

Washington, Dec. 20.—A resolution asking the state department to inform the senate whether the American peace commissioners are advocating destruction of German warships or other enemy property, and, if so, by what authority, was introduced by Minority Leader Lodge, and, without discussion, was left on the table.

FIND BLOW KILLED "BRIDE"

Milo H. Piper Is Nervous as Remains of His Alleged Victim Are Examined to Learn Cause of Death.

Muskegon, Mich., Dec. 20.—Frieda Weichman Piper met a violent death. She was murdered by blows on the head administered by a dull weapon. This was the verdict of three physicians who examined the body here after Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Harry W. Jackson ordered it exhumed.

While the body was being taken from the Weichman cemetery, where it had lain since May, 1917, Milo H. Piper, suspected bigamist-murderer, was nervously plying his cell. He has been accused of the crime that brought such a tragic end to the romance of the former Chicago tennis player.

The verdict of murder, in the opinion of the authorities, is the most important thing in their charge of evidence. This was the first autopsy of the body. It is believed the crime was committed in September, 1916. The body was not found until May of the following year. Identification was made several weeks ago, by Mrs. F. W. Kilmie of Hinsdale, an aunt.

HAD 25 RADIOS IN MEXICO
Marconi Man Tells House Committee Germans Ran Many Wireless Plants There.

Washington, Dec. 19.—More than twenty-five wireless stations in Mexico were under German control during the war, Edward Nally, vice president of the Marconi Wireless Company of America, told the house merchant marine committee while testifying in opposition to the bill proposing government monopoly of radio stations in the United States.

Huns Restore Reims Loot.
Paris, Dec. 21.—Bishop Maglione of Reims has received from Cardinal Haerle, archbishop of Cologne, 20 cases containing religious ornaments which were taken from the diocese of Reims by German soldiers.

Stripes for Soldiers.
Washington, Dec. 21.—Secretary Baker directed that each soldier honorably discharged be furnished with one scarlet chevrons to be worn on the left sleeve as a recognition of his service to the country.

Reds Causing Spain's Woes.
Washington, Dec. 20.—Unrest in Spain growing out of the separatist tendencies of an element in Catalonia, is credited to bolshevik activities fostered by German organizations and funds, according to private dispatches.

American Legation Looted.
Washington, Dec. 20.—An American legation in Leningrad was found to have been entered and robbed by American Minister Vostokov returned there from Moscow, 300,000 rubles valued at more than \$100,000 were stolen.

Spain Tries to Stop Revolt.
Madrid, Dec. 18.—Premier Romanones, after a cabinet meeting called to consider serious outbreaks in Catalonia, has issued a note declaring that the king had been asked to sign a decree suspending parliament.

Four More Sailors Die.
Yokohama, Dec. 18.—Four more American members of the crew of the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn have died as a result of injuries sustained in the explosion, suppression of coal dust.

Increase in Winter Wheat.
Washington, Dec. 18.—An increase of 6,726,000 acres of winter wheat, or nearly 10 per cent, over that sown in the fall of 1917, is shown in the report of the federal department of agriculture.

UTOPIA POSSIBLE BY LEAGUE, SAYS MATIN

Paris Paper Permitted to Print
Suppressed Article.

ENEMIES MUST PAY DAMAGES

Three Stages to Constitute Organization—Principles to Be Determined by the Allies—Compulsory Arbitration Will Come First.

Paris, Dec. 24.—The Matin was authorized to print an article, the first headline of which read: "Yesterday's Utopia, Tomorrow's Reality," sets forth the manner of procedure of the "promoters of a league of nations acting in agreement with the allied governments."

The formation of a league of nations, the article says, will be in three stages. The allied governments will decide the principles of such an organization, which will include compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments. Germany and her former allies will then be told that they must accept these principles, after which the treaty of peace will be formulated. Later a conference will be held to discuss the formation of a league. Next will be the adoption of the article continues, but Germany would not have an equal standing until she had expiated her misdeeds, and before she can do so an international organization will be working.

Three Stages in Formation.
"There will be three stages," the Matin says. "First, the allied governments will settle among themselves the principles of a league. As a fundamental rule they will set down the right of peoples to decide their own destinies. As a practical consequence of this, there will be limitation of armaments and compulsory arbitration among the nations. It seems indisputable that at this point the entente countries bind themselves to put these clauses in the preliminaries of peace."

"It has appeared absolutely necessary to the promoters that the regime of the future world should be fixed in advance, and that there are any questions of indemnities and territories, so that for the first time in history the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries should be dominated by higher ideals than mere individual interests."

"The second act will consist in notifying the enemy powers of the fundamental principles laid down in the first act. You must submit to them their adherence to these principles. As to other conditions of peace, preliminaries, as in the case of stipulations of a territorial, financial and economic character, no discussion will be admitted. The entente delegates will say to Germany and her allies:

"Compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments are integral parts of our conditions. You must submit to them at once. You will know later how these principles will be applied."

Universal Conference Last Stage.
"The preliminaries once signed, details of the peace treaty will be discussed among the belligerents and only after the signing of this treaty of peace proper will the third stage be reached. This will be a universal conference to settle the new relations to be created between the peoples."

"To this conference neutrals may be admitted. No nation, however, will be admitted to membership in the league of nations if it does not offer sufficient guarantees. Germany, having started the war, will have been condemned by the peace conference to make restitution and reparation. She cannot be regarded as being on an equal footing with other nations until she has paid her debt. Germany has committed a crime, and she must atone for it before she can be admitted to the ranks of honest and civilized peoples."

"Yet while the other countries will be united by formal agreements a world police will have been created and sanctions of all kinds will have been instituted. An international tribunal will be working and the specter of war, as far as it is humanly possible, will be banished from the path of civilization."

UPHOLDS SEAMEN'S WAGE ACT

United States Supreme Court Declares Constitutional Certain Sections of the Law.

Washington, Dec. 24.—In its first interpretation of the La Follette seamen's act the Supreme court, answering questions certified from the lower court, declared constitutional the sections regulating the payment of wages to seamen, but limiting its application to foreign vessels only while they are in American waters.

MONEY FOR U. S. FORCES

Senate Provides Month's Pay for Discharged Sailors and Sailors in Amendment.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The senate adopted an amendment to the revenue bill, providing for a bonus of one month's pay to all officers and enlisted men honorably discharged from the army, navy and marine corps after December 31.

Debt to Community.
A wealthy businessman once said that a good home was an investment for civilizing a community, and instead of surrounding his own home by a high hedge, like many in the vicinity, he built about it an open fence, so that whoever passed, rich or poor, might enjoy the beauty of house and lawn and garden. It is a good thing for the girls of today who are to be homemakers of tomorrow, to grow up with the idea that the law covers something to the community.—Girl's Companion.

Pleasantest Things.
The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible.—Borel.

Natural Inquiry.
Father of Family.—The new ship, I understand, bent her record. Small boy—I say pop, did she do it with her spunk?

What We Are Here For.
We are here to make a life, not a living.

MILH. PIPER'S STORY IS TOLD

It Is Claimed Fellow Bandits Slew
Bride.

KILLS SELF IN JAIL CELL

According to a Friend's Statement Alleged Murderer Was Partner in Robberies—Fellow Bandits Feared Woman Would Tell of Crimes.

Muskegon, Mich., Dec. 23.—A lifelong friend of Milo Piper's—one whose activity in arranging the defense had been marked—denied in an extraordinary statement made public here that Piper committed the murder of which he stood accused when he committed suicide in the county jail here Saturday evening.

It is admitted Piper died when he said it was not he who married Frieda Weichman of Chicago at Reus-selair, Ind.

Know of Murder Plan.
It is admitted, too, that he had knowledge of the plan to murder her and that he acquiesced in the plan in so far as he took no action to halt it. But that he fired the shotgun blast which killed Miss Weichman is emphatically held untrue.

According to this friend, whose name for the time must be withheld, Piper told the whole story to him before he fled to Canada.

Partner in Robberies.
The Goldberg and Sheldon persistently named by Piper as companions on his honeymoon trip with Miss Weichman took part with him in robberies along the way, and when they faced the horrified amazement and fury of the girl they spoke to Piper.

Piper chose to allow the girl to die, and came home to confess all but his marriage to Frieda Weichman and the fact that he was through with wife association, his wife declares.

Wife's Hint Significant.
Mrs. Piper's significant hint sobbed out with impressive emphasis in the first throes of her bereavement, corroborates the friend's recital. But she herself will say no more.

"I know he is innocent," she cried, pointing to the arms of her chair. "I know because he told me something, and I'll never tell—never! He got into bad company, but he never killed Frieda Weichman. I know, because he told me—he told me!"

"Told you what?" was asked.
"Told me what I'll never tell," repeated the stricken woman, and would not commit herself further.

Friend Reveals Confession.
But the story stands. The friend spoke positively when Frieda Weichman's aunt, Mrs. F. William Kilmie of Hinsdale, Ill., linked the twelvemonth silence of her vanished niece with the finding of the body of a woman in a lone grave in the woods 12 miles from here in May, 1916.

When she started search for Piper who had left her, she met Weichman, March 1, 1916, ostensibly for the marriage altar. Piper fled from questions to Hamilton, Ont.

On the evening before he went he told his friend his story and the friend sent his lips, as did Piper, because of the complexity of penalties that awaited. Fear of both the federal and the state penitentiary drove Piper to suicide, it is asserted.

Other Men Bandits.
Piper fled to Hamilton, Ont., to look for Goldberg and Sheldon, who actually exist. They were hold-up men, and their last job with Piper was at Rockford, Mich., in the robbery of the post office there.

"It must have happened about three weeks before the killing of Frieda Weichman and quantities of stamps and money were found. The authorities there will remember."

Piper tells of leaving Hinsdale with Frieda in an auto and of meeting the men, Sheldon and Goldberg, in Chicago, and then of two other men joining the party.

Sheldon Married Frieda, he claimed, using the name of Piper.

Lied on Wife's Account.
"Of course he lied about the Sheldon marriage to save himself and with his own wife here. And Frieda Weichman was always Piper's wife on the trip; never was anything to the others. She was a good girl and she must have been staggered when she realized what was happening."

VOTES BEAT GERMAN REDS

Chiefs of Bolsheviki Are Crushed in Three States of Country.

Paris, Dec. 20.—The first elections to the new German national assembly were symptomatic of what final results will be, says a dispatch from Bern to the Journal.

In the duchy of Brunswick, where the minority party had assumed power, the defeat of the bolsheviks was complete. In Schleswig and Anhalt, where the majority party was in control, the bolsheviks also were defeated.

LOG CABIN FOR BOY SCOUTS.
The Boy Scouts of Elgin, Ill., are lucky. They are the proud possessors of a real log cabin which has been presented to them by the city.

It is a replica of the James Gifford cabin, the first house in Elgin. It has been placed on a wooded knoll north of the zoo, where the boy scouts will add a rain-proof roof and sink the sides to make it habitable for the winter.

U.S. RULING WIPES OUT STATE GUARD

Baker Approves Decision to Re-
turn Troops to Civilian Life
When Discharged.

CITY'S OPINION OF JANUARY

Judge Advocate General Gives Ruling Which Leaves the States With-
out Military Organ-
izations.

Washington, Dec. 25.—An opinion of the judge advocate general's office, approved by the secretary of war, holds that officers and enlisted men of the National Guard will revert to civilian status when discharged from the federal service. The effect of the ruling practically is to wipe out of existence the National Guard as it was organized prior to the war.

The opinion is rendered by Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, who has been acting judge advocate general since Aug. Gen. Crowder was appointed provost marshal general to handle the draft, was made public today by the war department.

Cites Opinion of January.
General March, chief of staff, on December 20 asked for an opinion as to the status of members of the National Guard subsequent to their discharge from the federal service. His memorandum called attention to a digest of opinion of the judge advocate general dated January, 1918, in which it was said that when the Guardsmen were "mustered out" of the federal service they would revert to their militia status, and also to their status in the National Guard.

General Ansell, in his decision, pointed out that this opinion was based upon muster out, and not upon discharge, and added:

"As a matter of fact, the opinion in the digest in which this question occurred, was based upon the fact that the draft of a member of the National Guard into the federal service absolutely discharges him from the militia, which includes the National Guard. Furthermore, this office has held that a commission by the temporary forces is incompatible with a commission in the National Guard and operates to cancel the commission in the National Guard."

Revert to Civilian Status.
"It is, therefore, the opinion of this office that the former members of the National Guard, both officers and enlisted men, who entered the service by draft under the president's proclamation of July 3, 1917, will, when discharged from the federal service, revert to their former status as members of the National Guard."

State Constabulary Is Liked.
While the recent governors' conference at Annapolis, Md., did not openly commit itself on a definite policy relative to the future of the National Guard organizations throughout the country, members of the conference have broadly expressed the belief that there was a strong undercurrent among the governors at the conference in favor of retaining and expanding the state constabulary idea. The constabulary plan was largely developed to meet the exigencies of the war during the absence of the National Guard and for letting the federal government have clear field in the matter of creating and organizing the country for all purposes of national defense. The main arguments in favor of the constabulary organization were its permanency, its resultant efficiency and the fact that it can be kept aloof from politics.

PADEREWSKI HEADS POLAND

Arrives at Copenhagen and Leaves for
Danzig on a British
Cruiser.

Copenhagen, Dec. 25.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous Polish pianist and president in the work of Polish rehabilitation, arrived here on board a British cruiser that had been placed at his disposal by the British government. The cruiser continued its voyage for Danzig (the former port of outlet of Poland on the Baltic) with M. Paderewski and the British military attaché here, Col. Wade, on board. The Paderewski mission is to found a new Polish government under entente auspices.

185 YANKS CITED FOR VALOR

France Honors Americans Who Fought
in the Champagne Between
October 3-10.

Paris, Dec. 25.—The names of 185 American soldiers, cited for bravery during the fighting of October 3 to October 10, at St. Etienne, Blanc Mont and Meuse Heights in Champagne, are printed in the Journal officiel. The men belonged to the Sixth regiment of infantry, the Ninth infantry, the Twenty-third infantry, the Fifth regiment of marines, the Sixth marine machine gun battalion, the Fifth machine gun battalion, the Fourth machine gun battalion, the Second regiment of engineers and the ambulance corps.

Widow of Wagner Reported Dead.

Amsterdam, Dec. 25.—Johanna Wagner, widow of Richard Wagner, the German composer is dead, according to a dispatch from Bayreuth.

Better Get It Out, Ma.

Mother (sighing)—James, I am surprised. You should never do anything to be ashamed of.

James—What?—Ma, I have heard that the best way to get the most out of a man is to wear your old hat.

House Not to Go to London.

Paris, Dec. 25.—Col. E. M. House declined not to accompany President Wilson to London.

Sub and U. S. Craft Crash

Former German Submarine and American Torpedo Boat Destroyer Collided at Plymouth.

Plymouth, England, Dec. 21.—The former German submarine 126 collided here with the American torpedo boat destroyer Parker. The destroyer was damaged, but none of her crew was injured.

Never Stands Alone.

The boy who stands up for Christ never really stands alone.

Advantages Disadvantages.
Many seeming advantages are really disadvantages.

Selfishness Cripples.
Selfishness cripples us more than paralysis.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

PRESIDENT DINES WITH U.S. TROOPS

Willson Insists on Eating Christ-
mas Dinner From Mess
Kit.

REVIEWS MEN AT CHAUMONT

After Visiting Soldiers Executive Will
Go to Cal

Efficiency in pig raising was shown in Louisiana, where two men selected litter mates eight weeks old. At the end of the fattening season one pig weighed 520 pounds, the other only 41. The expenses were respectively \$15.54 and \$5; and the one sold for \$58, the other for \$8. This means weight in the proportion of 1 to 8; expenses, 3.11 to 1, selling price, 7.25 to 1. Thus, scientific raising can eliminate the notorious "razor-back" hog.

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Personal Attention Given
All Work

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, January 2, 1919

—Published by—

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ABOUT GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS

The following article is taken from the Leslie's Weekly, and in some respects seems to be the master of government ownership of railroads right between the eyes. We used to think that maybe it would be a good thing for the government to own the railroads, but the experience of the past year has convinced us to the contrary. The article in question is as follows:

The Breakdown!
As a war measure, our railroads were taken over by the government a year ago. They were running in good order and many were paying dividends despite the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit them to increase their rates, and despite the action of Congress, under duress, in increasing wages to the extent of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars a year.

The first thing the government did when it took over the railroads was to do what the railroads had been forbidden to do under penalty of the Anti-Trust law. The government pooled the earnings of the railroads, established the use of joint terminals and combined the competing roads. All this would have been in direct violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law had it been done by the railroads themselves.

Then the government cut off some Pullman's observation cars, discontinued some of the fastest and most popular trains, ceased distributing free time-tables or "bulletins" which had been given so liberally by the railroads to inquiring passengers, restricted the dining car service and summarily put an end to many things that had been done as a means of competing lines in their desire to secure the patronage of the public by giving the best, quickest and most luxurious service.

Next the government raised freight and passenger rates to unheard-of figures, though the railroads had been forbidden to raise rates for a moderate increase. Passenger rates on Pullmans were almost doubled, and on ordinary trains increased by fifty per cent. Freight rates advanced from twenty-five to forty per cent.

With all this, the service became the worst on record. The equipment was permitted to deteriorate. Days were constant. Connections were seldom made and the convenience of the passengers was the last thing thought of. For instance, the through service from the North to the South, which had always been of the greatest convenience to both sections, was discontinued and passengers from Northern to Southern points were compelled to change at Washington and sometimes to wait many hours before they could resume their journey. This entailed severe hardships.

For the first time in our history, passengers were divided into classes, as in Europe. We had two classes: first, those that rode in the coaches, three cents a mile, and second, those that rode in the Pullmans at three and one-half cents a mile. Before a first-class passenger could ride in a Pullman he was obliged to buy his train ticket, often at great inconvenience.

The la carte service in the dining-cars was abolished and every passenger was compelled to eat a set meal and pay from a dollar and upward for it. The man, woman or child who wanted a cup of tea and a slice of pie for it all the sum of five cents. These inconveniences and hardships were accepted without a murmur by a patriotic public because we were at war.

Now, after the war is over, and when patrons of the railroads are eager for the restoration of the old order of things, Mr. McAdoo, who asks for five years more in which to experiment with government control. He admits that the government has not made a success of its efforts during the past year.

He knows, what the public should know, that the government's extravagant and inefficient management has led to heavy losses in the operation of the railroads, in spite of the tremendous increase of freight and passenger rates.

It looks as if McAdoo was tired of his job. The President recently said that something must be done with the railroads and at once, but he had no program to offer. He too, realized that the government had failed.

Two weeks after the President spoke Mr. McAdoo appeared with his new plan. The truth is that the man has been in a breakdown of the whole business, and that the President and Secretary McAdoo realize it. The latter meets it with the extraordinary recommendation that the public permit the government to continue its hopeless experiment for five years more.

THE EXILE

On an island cold and bleak, Kronprinz Wilhelm Friedrich stands wan and pallid, his cheek, and a sighs and wrings his hands; and a sign and brings him into his stein of beer, for no chorus girls are near, and no clanging German bands. See the idol of the Huns, in a dismal fisher's shack, stripped of all his swords and guns and with goose-grin and mock as he takes his daily walk, and his dreams are of the block, of the gallows tree and rack. For he knows the nation's look on his presence as a threat; they would bring the Prinz to book, and they will, already yet; and he sees himself a wreck, with a rope around his neck, while the vultures at him peck, and he sweats a clammy sweat. Full of fear must be the dreams of this Prinz, whose day is over when the midnight tempest screams at the window and the rain; when the sky is black overhead, and he hears the steady tread of the legions of his dead, on the island's misty shore. People clamor for his blood, for the grisly gallows tree, for the dull and awesome thud of the headsman's snicker; every fierce avenger seems loaded down with drastic schemes; but I'd leave him to his dreams, and the visions he must see.

Valuable Tanning Material
United States government's experts have listed 12 woods 102 bark, nine leaves, three seed and 17 fruits (all of which are in Latin America) as yielding tanning materials of industrial value.

NURSING A "FLU" CASE

The North Carolina state board of health issued a circular instructing nurses caring for patients with influenza. The parts I quote apply to the nursing of a patient with any acute disease. Note that nothing is said about "flu," and a lot of things old style nurses occupied themselves with. The reason is that nurses, like doctors, are taught to meddle as little as possible. They are to keep things "clean" and "sweet," to keep the patient comfortable and happy and let nature take its course.

I quote:
(a) The normal pulse rate is 72 beats per minute for adults; more rapid for children. Pulse can best be felt on front of arm just above the wrist on the thumb side. (The nurse need not feel disturbed if the pulse is slow or fast, and if it is about 98 degrees. In taking the temperature place the thermometer under the patient's tongue and be sure to shake the thermometer down before using. After using the thermometer should be dipped in an antiseptic solution and then washed in clean water. Never use hot water for this purpose. In children take the temperature by placing the thermometer well under the arm. (A five per cent solution of carbolic acid is good to soak the thermometer in or to dip it in as a disinfectant. The nurse need not be disturbed if the patient's temperature records 97 1/2 to 98 1/2 on the thermometer.) If the patient has a temperature of 102 degrees or more, put ice cap to head and rub back and limbs occasionally with camphor or witch hazel, keeping the body covered during the process. Bathe face and hands with cold water. If patient gets chilly put hot water bottle or brick or iron to feet and limbs.

(c) Make patient drink freely of water.
(d) See that bowels do not become constipated. If necessary use castor oil or salts.
(e) Keep patient's teeth and mouth clean.

(f) As long as fever lasts give only liquid diet—fruit juice, broth, soups, and meat juice.
(g) Have patient spit in paper or old cloths. Keep soiled paper or clothes in a paper bag. Burn these soiled articles.

(h) Keep patient in bed until there is no longer danger in permitting him to get up. Err on the side of safety.
(i) Keep the sheets clean and see that there is enough cover for comfort.

(j) Make a record of everything done and every happening, and of every observation that it is thought might be of service to the attending physician.
(k) The sickroom should be sunny and well ventilated. It should be aired several times a day. Any unnecessary furniture should be removed from the room.

(A skillful nurse can give as much relief by the proper use of pillows and by the proper care of the bed as can any unskilled nurse with sedatives.)
The following precautions were advised for nursing influenza patients. They apply to the nursing of other forms of contagion as well.

(a) The nurse should wear a face mask when waiting on the patient. The mask should consist of four thicknesses of fine mesh gauze and should be changed every day. It should be sterilized by boiling daily.
(b) The hands should be washed each time after touching patient and before touching anything else. Hands should be washed in a 2 per cent bichloride solution.
(c) Nurse must not touch her soiled hands to her mouth or nose.

ARMY WILL AUCTION HORSES AND MULES

Uncle Sam is in the horse and mule business again—this time as a seller. Nearly 45,000 "surplus" horses and mules will be auctioned at the War Department on the 10th of January. This "horse power" demobilization is expected to help the spring plowing.

AUCTION

At the Alex Branski farm known as the Chas. Rick farm six miles from Grand Rapids, Iowa, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1919. Sale starts at 10 A. M. and lunch served at noon. Team of horses, 10 milch cows, two yearling heifers, one calf, 3 pigs, 30 chickens, binder, mower, manure spreader, hay rake, lumber wagon, disc, harrow, seeder, light drag, two walking plows, two corn cultivators, top buggy, 100 bushels of oats, 15 tons of hay, 400 bushels of oats, 80 cords stove wood, about 65 tons silage, 4 loads corn stalks, timber on 8 acres, and numerous other items. Terms, all sums under \$10 cash, over \$10 six months time on bankable notes.

WM. KUROWSKI, Owner.

AN OUNCER OF PREVENTION

KEEPS YOU WELL ALL WINTER

—Send your \$1.00 to L. S. Walker Co. druggists, Almond, Wis., and he will send you an ounce of No. 3 receipt to any part of the United States. People are finding out that his wonderful medicine does more than to prevent you from taking cold. Several families claim it broke up what is commonly called the flu.

When they ached in every bone and muscle, had headache and felt feverish they were quickly relieved by taking 2 or 3 drops of No. 3 two hours apart for three times and then taking a good laxative. They found white speckles rid of the disease. One lady gave it to a six months old baby and claims that it stopped the cough. Others have larger families of small children who have been benefited. Not one who is taking one drop every morning in warm water has taken a cold so far this winter.

The flu is putting all this Indian receipt No. 3 helps cure or break up the flu, lagrippe, asthma, or helps cure a bad cough, let it be known to the Almond druggists as well as to your friends and neighbors.

You might save a friend's life by doing so. Doctors claim next winter will be worse than this and remember the flu rages in the summer as well as in winter.

In a three year siege, Spain lost nearly half of her population with the influenza. Prevent the cold some window and the door; when the sky is black overhead, and he hears the steady tread of the legions of his dead, on the island's misty shore. People clamor for his blood, for the grisly gallows tree, for the dull and awesome thud of the headsman's snicker; every fierce avenger seems loaded down with drastic schemes; but I'd leave him to his dreams, and the visions he must see.

Linked France and Scotland
The small border, or treasurer, which surrounds the arms of Scotland in the British conf. of arms is the emblem of preservation or preservation or protection. A legend states that the border was given to Aclarius, King of the Scots, by Charlemagne as a pledge that the French king would defend the Scottish lion. The significance of this lies in the design of the border, which is composed of fleur-de-lis.

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

SARATOGA

Mrs. W. Shoer and daughter, Martha, left Monday for Milwaukee where they will visit for some time. Silvestri Hanson came home to spend Christmas with his mother and brothers.

Charlotte Knutson of Progress is visiting at the C. W. Lunberg home.
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Johnson entertained a large number of relatives Christmas Eve.
Mr. and Mrs. Axel Peterson entertained a number of friends on Xmas Eve.

Irene Lunberg, who teaches at Progress, arrived home last week to spend her vacation with her parents.
Fern Knutson, who attend the Wood County Normal is spending her Christmas vacation at home with her parents.

Mrs. George Glick returned home from Arlington last Tuesday where she had been called by the death of her mother.
Gladys Lang arrived home from Chicago Friday and will spend a week with her mother, Mrs. J. Lang.

The Coleman family who recently moved on the Henry Kniprath place have moved back to Illinois.
Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Johnson and P. Johnson spent Christmas day at the James Johnson home at the Ten Mile Creek.

Walter Beumelster and family spent Christmas at the W. Brumstead home.
Mrs. John Peterson is sick at this writing.
Minnie Palmatter and daughter, Nellie, of Grand Rapids, were guests Sunday at the H. C. Reiman home.

REMINGTON

John Joyce, a former resident of Babcock, arrived at Babcock on Saturday from overseas. John enlisted in the Canadian army and has seen four years service in war. He has been through several important battles and was gassed three times and wounded once. At another time some of his companions dug him out from under several feet of debris.

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BIRON

Clarence Shearier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shearier, is back from the training camp in Mississippi and says he likes army life.
Anton Rick of Milwaukee attended the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Anton Haydock.

Alfred Muller who was stationed in some training camp in Mississippi arrived home Friday.
Mrs. A. L. Akey was in Grand Rapids Saturday shopping.

Mrs. C. Atwood and Mrs. Worden were shopping in Grand Rapids Saturday.
Fred Eberhardt was in Grand Rapids on Saturday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sellars were in Grand Rapids Tuesday to see their two little sons off on the train for Wausau.
Arthur and Joe Sweeney were in Grand Rapids one day last week.

Joe Fobart got a letter one day saying that one of his sisters who lives in Dakota had died two weeks ago.
Master Gordon Croteau of Mosinee is visiting with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Akey during the school vacation.

The C. A. Sipe family have been sick with the flu for two weeks.
The Geo. Fisher family are all sick with the flu.
Mr. and Mrs. Percy Kempfer were called to Appleton one day, having received a dispatch that Percy's sister, Katherine, was very sick with the flu.

Mrs. Anton Haydock died at her home Dec. 24th, Christmas Eve, after a few days sickness with influenza and child birth. The baby did not live but only a few hours. It was a shock to their relatives and friends in our village for Mrs. Haydock was well liked by everybody. The funeral took place on Friday, Dec. 27th in the town of Sigel. The community extends their sympathy for the sorrowing family.

Mrs. Harry Sellars and two sons spent Christmas at Wausau with relatives.
Mrs. Arthur Sweeney is at Plover helping to care for her father and mother who are sick with the flu.
Mrs. A. L. Akey and daughter, Pearl, spent Christmas at Mosinee with relatives and friends from his home. A. L. Akey got a letter from his son, Jeffrey, stating that he and a son, Jeffrey, were on a ship sailing from one place to another. Jeff says they just got back from a trip to Canada and started right back for Virginia and New York. Jeff says he will be home in Wisconsin the first of January.

DIST. NO. 3, SHERRY

On account of so much sickness among the pupils, the school program was not given until last Friday night. The Christmas tree was beautiful and the program good and we thank Miss Knutson and pupils for the work and time spent for our pleasure.

The four Coombs children are recovering from the flu.
The Stell Czaplinski family are all sick with the flu, except two. Mrs. Theop. Byl entertained Miss Marie Wainfurter at Xmas dinner. Andrew Reinmeister and family autoed to the Rapids on Christmas. C. Hoogesteger is enjoying a visit with his brother-in-law from Sheboygan.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunisse and family from Sigel and mother spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. Hoogesteger.
The Casper children are able to attend school again after being sick with the flu.
Little Clement Marach has been quite ill with tonsillitis but is getting better. Mrs. Marach is also on the sick list.

May Be for Brain Fog

An unsigned correspondent notes from the papers that this country is importing a lot of "bean oil," and wishes to be wised as to whether it is a hair restorer or something to keep the wheels from creaking. We are in the dark on the subject; probably we need some.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Optimistic Thought

A humble lot in security is better than the dangers that encompass this high and haughty.

SHERRY

(Too late for last week)
The Paul family received word from Washington, D. C., of the sudden death of Andrew Paul who left here some months ago. He was killed in action the 11th of November, and when we were all so rejoiced that the fighting had ceased. Mr. Paul was married July 12th last to Miss Josephine Hook and besides the young wife is an aged mother, three sisters and three brothers. The thing that makes it more distressing was the death of his brother, Frank Paul, who passed away at his home Oct. 25th from pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the bereaved family.

The Silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thomas at their hospitable home was an event of unusual interest to friends here and last Wednesday evening was delightfully entertained at the home of Mrs. Thomas. It was the first time since the Golden wedding of the estimable couple.

Miss Jennie Tjepkema was hostess to the two young peoples classes of the Presbyterian S. S. last Tuesday evening. It was the first meeting they have had for some time and was a most enjoyable affair.
Rev. Wm. Caldwell returned from Chicago the last of the week.
The grade schools closed on Friday for one week's vacation. There was a Christmas tree and a treat for the children.

Miss Ida L. Davis left Friday evening for Mercer to spend Christmas with home folks. Nellie and Laura Christopherson left on Thursday for the same place to be with their father for the holidays.
Charlie Weston went to Chicago on Wednesday to be with his mother for the holidays.

Mrs. Lang returned the first of the week from Milwaukee where she was called by the illness of her son, Joseph. He was expected home for Christmas.
Miss Marie Richardson went to Marshfield on Monday, C. D. McLaughlin had business in the same place.

Miss Gustave Manthel was shopping in Grand Rapids on Saturday.
Miss Olive Sly came from Stevens Point to spend the holidays with home folks.
Miss Ruth Parks came home from Grand Rapids on Thursday because of the closing of schools at that place.

Mrs. Bessie Wunick went to Grand Rapids on Monday.
Mrs. Ida Adeline Wiken and sister, Miss Thelma, spent the week end in Marshfield, returning on Monday.
A short program was given at the Presbyterian church Tuesday night. Little Leola Williams has been ill with influenza at her home.

PLEASANT HILL

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Moore of Vesperum spent Xmas day at the Otto Erdman home.
Mrs. Arthur Bishop is on the sick list.
John Horn Jr. had the misfortune to lose a good horse last week.

Mrs. Ida Robinson and sons, George and Earl, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Strope and family spent Xmas day at the Chas. Peters home.
Fred Erdman and family of Arpin spent Sunday at the Wm. Erdman home.
A party was held at Fred Fox's home Xmas night.

There's music in the air at the Peter's home now as Miss Leola now owns a new Edison.
H. Seibenhaar, Fred Fox and G. Krebs and families are enjoying a visit with relatives from Green Lake.
Tom Andrews is on the sick list this week.

Cards are out in our locality announcing the wedding of Henry Gachnang to Miss Hoffman from near Seneca Corners.

REMEMBER TO SEND \$2.00

When you pay your subscription to the Tribune you live more than 60 miles from Grand Rapids. We charge extra for long distance subscribers because the postage is higher. It takes additional work to wrap each paper in a separate wrapper and costs more money all around.

UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

Just Like Finding Money

With a new interest period beginning January 1st, now is a particularly good time to start that savings account.

A few dollars deposited here regularly every week will soon grow into an amount by no means trivial.

In the meantime interest at the rate of 3 per cent compounded semi-annually is working on every nickel you put away.

In a few months you will discover money to your credit that you neither worked for or put there. Interest—it's just like finding money.

Bank of Grand Rapids

West Side

YOUR COMPLEXION is muddy. You look haggard and yellow. Your eyes are losing their lustre. The trouble is with your liver. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will correct that. Then avoid meats, hot bread and hot cakes, take frequent baths and a long walk every day, and you will soon be as well and as beautiful as ever. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Chamberlain's Tablets

Half a Century Ago

Half a Century Ago, every community could be supplied to some extent with locally dressed meat, drawing on live stock raised nearby.

Now two-thirds of the consuming centers, with millions of people, are one to two thousand miles away from the principal live-stock producing sections, which are sparsely settled.

The American meat packing industry of today is the development of the best way to perform a national service.

The function of providing meat had to develop accordingly. Those men who first grasped the elements of the changing problem created the best facilities to meet it—large packing plants and branch houses at strategic points, refrigerating equipment (including cars), car routes, trained organization, profitable outlets for former waste—which became the natural, inevitable channels for the vast flow of meat across the country.

If there were a better way to perform this necessary service, American ingenuity and enterprise would have discovered it, and others would now be using it.

During 1918, Swift & Company has earned a profit on meats (and meat by-products) of less than 2½ cents per dollar of sales—too small a profit to have any appreciable effect on prices.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Join the Join the Join the

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.

CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD

DR. W. E. LEAFER

CANADA'S NEW DEVELOPMENT

After the War a Period of Prosperity.

It is evident that the Government of the Dominion in its programme of reconstruction and development are undertaking a work of tremendous importance. There will be available the labor for work that has been silent since 1914, and the rehabilitation of this labor will entail the thought and energy of most capable hands. The transition period from war to peace will be rapid and thorough, and instead of Canada sinking into a state of lethargy, there will be a continued period of wakefulness that will give employment to the unemployed, and render to the capitalist and producer ample return for his money, effort and enterprise.

The agricultural possibilities of the great Canadian West possess limitless scope of the best of soil, capable of producing millions of bushels of the best of grain. The cost of growing this is lower than any place on the continent. There will be a greater demand than ever for these lands, the consequent production will be heavier and the profits attractive. Cattle industry will be one of the chief developments, and the encouragement of it will lie in the continued high prices that beef products will bring. European countries have been depleted of cattle and the demand for beef cattle and dairy products will be keen.

Western Canada offers unequalled opportunities for development in this line. In the Canadian West plans are being laid for the development of electrical power which can be produced cheaply. There is an abundance of coal and water power that could be used in developing this energy. What cheap power produced in this way will mean to the farmer and development of industrial enterprises cannot be estimated in figures.

More extensive development of the water power at Niagara, on the St. Lawrence and at waterfalls all over the country, is ready to be launched. Peace will see new mine fields opened up, and it is equally certain that shipbuilding, railway equipment, steel production, and many of the industries will go forward with a bound.

Canadian industries will be required in the reconstruction of Europe, and already the Canadian Government has sent across the seas a commission for the purpose of securing orders. Canadian work is an early and important part in the war, and in the days of peace will be found equally active. She feels that by the valor and loyalty of her people she has earned a large share of the business and prosperity that will follow the war period, and she proposes to get it—advertisement.

Accounting for it. "It's wife made a man of him."

"Maybe that is why he is seeing so much of the sunny side."

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common in the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming this condition, the mild and healing influence of Dr. Kline's Swamp-Root is so realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

My first that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who are in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kline & Co., P. O. Box 588, Freeport, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper—Adv.

Doctors don't make the man, but a suit of kind comes pretty close to it.

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressor, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory

Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

"The Laboratory That Knows How"

We Buy Old False Teeth

Gold, silver, diamond, watch, costume, jewelry and we pay from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per item. We will also buy your old motor. Write to us today.

VEREAL SMELTING & REFINING CO.

317 Grand Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.

Resourceful Landlord.

"By what stretch of the imagination can you call this a 'bachelor apartment'?"

"Why, it's a single room, isn't it?"—Buffalo Express.

FINLAND the HERMIT NATION of EUROPE

People Are Passive and Unfathomable Yet Their Love of Independence Promises Bright Future

IN 1816 Emperor Alexander I of Russia wrote to Steinheim, then governor general of Finland, in the following terms: "As regards the conditions of Finland, my intention has been to give this people a political existence, so that they may not feel themselves oppressed by Russia, but united to her for their own clear advantage; therefore not only their civil but their political laws must be maintained." Today, a century after those words were written, there seems at last good hope that Alexander's intention may be permanently fulfilled, writes Rossland Travers Hendman in New York City.

A race of Mongolian origin and language, the "Swedish" people of the tens—were Christianized very early in the thirteenth century by the Swedes, who treated them on the whole with equality and justice, and intermarried with them freely, not, however, allowing the Finnish language to be written or spoken to any extent. The result was that in 1808 Russia conquered a people who spoke Swedish and regarded themselves as independent Swedes; and although the Finns have passed through enormous untold changes in the course of the century, Russians of the ruling classes could never get it out of their heads that Finland desired to belong to Sweden again.

The governors of Russia, having much vaster affairs in hand, did not realize that the remarkable development of Finnish nationalism was directed, first and last, against the Swedish language and Finno-Swedish domination. The Finnish language was spoken only by the poor peasantry and Finnish names even were not legally recognized. Yet, meanwhile, a great movement was steadily growing up for the revival of Finland's own singularly rich and beautiful tongue.

The Finnish people began to think of their country as "Suomi," something utterly distinct from Sweden or Russia, having a language and literature of its own. From 1849 onward, when Lauri published the second edition of the "Kalevala," Finland's national epic, edited by Elias Lönnrot, the Finnish people began to feel that they were beginning to give to Sweden as a means of communication, learning to use the strange, difficult, sonorous language which was their birthright.

Naturally this development soon left the country in two. Many Finns urged, not unreasonably, that it was hardly practicable for so small a people to cut themselves off from Scandinavia, from Russia, from the rest of Europe in fact. But nationalism triumphed. In 1808 the "little Finland" constitution granted by Alexander I left the Finns free to govern themselves in all internal matters in a fairly representative manner, and from this time the study of Finnish became an integral part of the general education.

The use of the revived language of Finland grew so fast that Swedish-speaking Finns began to find themselves in a minority, and in 1894 after a very hot debate the Finnish language was placed on an equal footing with Swedish in the national schools. "Swedish" (Swede-Finn) and "Finnish" (Finnish-Finn) became cries of warfare, and the language conflict felt roughly into line with the divisions of class. The progressive and protectionist elements in the country were Fenomena, while the middle class, conservative and aristocratic forces were for a long while by speech and traditions Swede.

All this time the Finns as a people and as a nation kept strictly to that policy of detachment and independence which has always marked them. They took no part at all in Russian affairs and showed little interest in those of Scandinavia; they appeared to Europe generally as self-centered as a Chinese colony in the West might be.

Finland meant to work out her salvation alone. In literature and art indeed the country was open to European influences, for the Finns have always been great travelers, wandering about the continent with gold, apparatuses, scientific instruments and back with tales which they considered likely to be of use. They took political ideas also from Scandinavia and from Germany, but they had no desire to make propaganda for their own ideas or their own race.

Yet inevitably they were bound to be a growing trouble to the Russian government and a stumbling block to Pan-Slav policy. Obviously a democratic and almost self-governing province was out of place among the folds of the vast autocratic rule which covered all the Russian lands.

But a far more important objection was this: The duchy of Finland, alien in language, character and administration, was a complete break in that scheme of one vast homogeneous Russia, stretching from the Norwegian coast to the Pacific, one in language, laws, religion and government; that dream of giant unity and monarchy which seems to have filled the minds of the directors of Russia for 300 years and more. There seems little doubt that the despotic dynasty cherished this dream as the Holy Grail of that "Mittel-Europa."

It was a similar huge, dull, magnificent, mischievous idea, trampling even more widely over the rights of other nations and intended to produce an even more dismal uniformity of rule.

So, dispositionally viewed—and the Finn, even when considering his own misfortunes, is eminently dispositionally Russian—his first attack upon the liberties of Finland in 1809 was inevitable, a catastrophe of nature. There is little need to recall "the bad years" from 1809 to 1906, when the Finnish constitution was suspended and the country was placed under the rule of a military dictator, General Robrikoff. They form a monotonous record of press censorship, dismissals of native officials, illegal arrests and exiles.

The great strike of 1905-1906, however unsuccessful in its main objects, achieved two things: Temperature at the North Pole.

It is not a matter of record that Peary took the temperature during his short stay at the Pole, hence there is no North pole temperature record that we know about. The probable maximum temperature, however, cannot be much above the freezing point, not withstanding his 24-hour day, for the Pole is isolated and in an ocean in which it is necessary to melt all the ice and snow.

The temperature rises much above 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

The first American division that landed in France brought with it a Spanish poodle from Dallas, Tex. Dallas has learned many things since he came to France. Besides saluting the colonel of his regiment, he has learned to wear a gas mask and to hug the earth when he hears shells whistling overhead.

Dallas slept in a German dugout recently and got cooties for the first time since he has been in the army.—The Stars and Stripes.

Filters Don't Stop Influenza. Recent researches conducted by MM. Nicolle and Leblond of the Pasteur Institute of Tunis have proven that the microbe of influenza is what is known as a "filter virus"—that is, it is so small as to pass through any filter, no matter how minute the interstices may be.

To Be a Juror in London. In the city of London a juror must be a householder or occupier of premises, and must possess property to the value of five hundred dollars.



THE MARKET SQUARE OF HELSINKI

The election of the Russian duma and the temporary restoration of Finland's constitution. Yet "restored" is hardly the word, for that restricted, cautious and eminently bourgeois constitution of 1808 was resurrected into something democratic and terrible—a popular government, based upon adult suffrage and proportional representation with an elected house, containing at its first assembly in April, 1907, 80 social democrats out of a total of 230. And these were genuine, uncompromising Marxist social democrats, the outcome of a party which was first formed in 1889. Since then the social democratic representation of Finland has steadily increased at every election.

From the spring of 1907 to that of 1909 Finland experienced "two crowded years of glorious life" in which the country simply hanged with internal progress and political development. The old feuds of Stokman and Penman were taken up with renewed vigor, although the Swedish speaking Finns were now only one-ninth of the population and still decreasing.

We all remember how, in May, 1910, 120 members of the British parliament signed a memorial to the duma expressing the apprehension with which they regarded the proposal to deprive Finland of her constitutional rights, while a large number of German, French, Italian, Belgian and Dutch deputies formed and addressed similar memorials. But all this was in vain, and by July, 1910, the bill for the Russification of Finland became law.

It was not immediately and violently put into practice. The landtag was still assembled at intervals, though it had rather less power than a municipal council. A number of official dissidents took place. Russians were given full Finnish rights in Finland and the usual series of arrests, imprisonments and exiles followed, but until 1912 the Finnish press was only intermittently censored. However, this second series of "bad years" was much harder for the Finns than the period of 1890-1906.

Soon after the war began Finland was practically cut off from the civilized world. Russification set in with full force and the most stringent censorship of the press of correspondence and of all written matter whatever was established. Even the internal business of the country suffered greatly, and the whole people were put "under hatches," as it were, and assured on very short rations for an unlimited time.

One piece of news only came through in the early days of the war, to the effect that the dowager empress of Russia had returned from Paris. The news was curious and sympathetic, this brave, ugly little people, with their high cheekbones, great foreheads and deep-set eyes. Their literature, like their landscape, is extraordinarily varied and beautiful and there runs through it a sense of the timeless forests and the unbounded North. It hints you no one who has felt the charm of Finland is really content till he sees the Land of Thousand Lakes again.

PAPER FAMINE IN OLD TIMES. There was a paper famine in Europe in the seventh century. In A. D. 640 the Saracens conquered Egypt, and at the same time, by order of Omar, their caliph, the renowned library at Alexandria, consisting of 400,000 volumes, was burned. The paper supply of the time was derived from the papyrus bark, a reed which grew only in Egypt. Consequently, when the Saracens gained possession of the country the paper supply was cut off. This led to the adoption of a curious expedient. The writing on used papyrus paper was erased and the paper, which was thus made available, again brought into use. An old author has suggested that probably owing to this many valuable contributions from classic writers, Tacitus, Livy and others, were lost to the world.

FAMOUS BRITISH REGIMENT. The Coldstream guards is a regiment of foot guards in the British army forming part of the royal household brigade. It is one of the oldest regiments of the British service, dating from 1659. In that year General Monk, who after the death of Cromwell, took sides with the parliament and the army, organized the regiment at Coldstream, a border town of Berwickshire, Scotland, whence the name.

In the early days of the American Revolution, the Coldstream guards was sent to America, and it has since been employed on its regular duties in the names of many of the most brilliant victories of British arms.

SLOW PROGRESS. "You have been trying to deceive me for years, Henry."

"Oh, come now, my dear."

"It is said practice makes perfect."

"What has that to do with me?"

"Was just thinking that you don't succeed any better now than you did when we were first married."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

It Worked. "What I don't understand is this," said Mr. Jagshy, as he reached home in the wee sma' hours.

"I told Sam that the poker club to tell you I was not there and he said: 'Boss, day ain't no use tryin' to fool me missus, 'cause she done got de goods on you.'"

"Oh, that's easily explained," answered Mrs. Jagshy. "When he started to say you were not there I told him you were sitting right in front of the telephone and I could see you."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Equal to It. "So you want to enlist?" asked the recruiting officer.

"I do," replied the candidate with long hair.

"Think you can stand that fighting game over there?"

"Sure thing. I'm a poet, and I often go several days without food."

He's Been Around Some. The Human Skeleton—And you say your husband moves in financial circles.

The Bearded Lady—Yeh, he takes up the lures on the merry-go-round.

the friendly demeanor of the dowager empress. Naturally this ill-advised policy has had very bad results. At the beginning of the war many Finns were in favor of the allies, chiefly by reason of their English trade connections and English sympathies. But when Russia's most powerful and necessary ally forbade to say one word in favor of a reasonable treatment of Finland, and when the English press by its undiscriminating praise of all things Russian actually gave more strength to the powers of reaction, then the Finns cannot be blamed for looking elsewhere.

Their exiles flocked to Germany in great numbers, and it is said that more than 3,000 Finns took up their residence there. The Germans are credited with making active propaganda for their cause among the professors and students of Finland, but it seems doubtful whether they would really have found it worth while, when the allies themselves were unconsciously doing so much to spread pro-German sympathies there. If—

but no one can say more than that Finland was occasionally used as a channel for communication between Germany and the traitorous party in Russia. The allies have only themselves to blame.

However this may be, it seems pretty clear that there were several German agencies in more than one part of Finland trying to stir the people up to an armed revolt.

Since our reactionary press at one time took upon itself to repeat the venerable and discredited clichés about Finland's desire for independence, let us repeat to the contrary, that Finland was not for union with Sweden. It is well to say once more that Finland's great nationalist movement was all directed against Swedish influence, and that there are not five viscerates in the whole country who would dream of the possibility of such a union. Nor has the fiercest advocate of Finnish freedom ever contemplated absolute independence. The position of the country and its very small population wholly forbid it.

Surely this tiny nation has a magnificent future! It may even be qualified as they are, to hurry and politically intervene in the economic development and show to Europe the working model of a co-operative commonwealth. They are in the main Mongolians, patient, passive, secret and unfathomable, and their kinsmen in Japan and China have done equally marvelous things.

Yet alien from us they are racially, their development is so western that an Englishman who has spent much time in Finland has any sense of a race barrier. On the contrary, they seem, once known, curiously appealing and sympathetic, this brave, ugly little people, with their high cheekbones, great foreheads and deep-set eyes. Their literature, like their landscape, is extraordinarily varied and beautiful and there runs through it a sense of the timeless forests and the unbounded North. It hints you no one who has felt the charm of Finland is really content till he sees the Land of Thousand Lakes again.

ICE AS A SWEETMEAT. We Americans eat more ice cream and similar frozen desserts than the people of any other nation, but the Japanese have us beaten as eaters of ice. According to the Tokyo Advertiser, one of their favorite dishes is small cakes of ice broken into tiny pebbly pieces and eaten with sugar and lemon, or any other mixture that they may fancy. The commonest way of eating ice in Japan, however, is to shave it into snowy flakes and to swallow it with sweetened water into which various aperitifs, such as fruit juice or sweetmeats, have been thrown.

Ice cream, milk and sugar shaken with ice and other kinds of cooling beverages are sold in an ever-increasing quantity, but the old style of eating "raw" ice, in what the Japanese call the kormiza fashion, is still in the greatest vogue.—Youth's Companion.

TATTOOING ANCIENT CUSTOM. The antiquity of tattooing is evidenced by its almost universal employment among primitive peoples. In New Guinea the young women are tattooed all over their bodies, their faces being similarly treated. In the Malay Archipelago, the Solomon Islands a girl is not eligible for marriage unless she has been tattooed. The girls of Borneo are thus adorned from waist to knees in most elaborate fashion; likewise their hands, feet and ankles.

In Burmah, under the last king, every male was required by royal edict to be tattooed from waist to knees; and it was customary for the girls to have their tongues tattooed with charms to attract the men.

SUCH AN INQUISITIVE WOMAN. Hub—Who is that letter from?
Wife—What do you want to know for?
Hub—There you go! "What do I want to know for?" I declare if you aren't the most inquisitive woman I ever met.—Boston Transcript.

Possible Granary. The harvesting of the corn crops in Venezuela commences in September or October. In most sections of the country only one crop is raised annually, though with irrigation there could easily be two. Most of the corn raised in Venezuela is white, and the market for this is not so good in the West Indies as for the yellow varieties. In case of any deficit in the corn crop in the United States, Venezuela might well be considered as an available source of supply.

Rough Dry, Eh, Elsie? "Ouch, mother," protested little Elsie, as she accidentally touched a warm, hair-curler to Elsie's ear after a general hair-dressing.

"I don't mind having you wash my ears, but I wish you wouldn't try to iron me!"

Investigate First. Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing. Those who have get-rich-quick securities such as stocks and bonds that pay unheard of dividends are "Reeling" many. Investigate such schemes before giving up your cash.

A Pessimistic View. "Married, eh?" "Yes, but she says she still retains her girlish laughter."

"Most married women have very little to laugh about."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Merriment Complete. "I suppose you are happy to be free from further danger."

"Happy," echoed the sultan. "I am so happy I can even laugh at that old 'Thanksgiving joke about Turkey's fin-"

CONFIDENCE MEN ROB EVANGELIST

Frederick Seibert, Assistant to Billy Sunday, Is Victim of "Con" Artists.

WAS GIVEN WARNING

As an Expression of Trust Religious Man Gave Slicker \$500 and Watch and Chain Valued at \$350.

Chicago.—The "school" for confidence men has turned out a new prodigy whose latest victim is Frederick Seibert, evangelist and Billy Sunday assistant, who trusted him with \$550 and a watch after the slicker offered to finance a tour of the South. The confidence man is operating under the name of C. Harcourt and poses as a wealthy sheep-raiser from Sydney, Australia. Fred A. Salaman, a wealthy English timber expert from London, a guest at the Blackstone hotel, was the first victim of Harcourt and his aids, who obtained \$240 from him.

Detective Sergeant Edward Haynes and George Lynch of the detective bureau, who were out on the Salaman case, learned of Seibert's presence in Chicago as the next probable victim and warned him, but this failed to save the religious worker.

Harcourt from the hotel clerk that Mr. Seibert had called for Harcourt, the detectives suspected him as one of the gang, but he convinced them that he was an evangelist here to raise funds and have some hymn books and sheet music of revival songs printed. He gave his address as the office of the Homer Roddick Publishing company, 40 South Dearborn street, of which "Billy" Sunday's song leader is the president.

Offered Evangelist \$5,000. Seibert, who is from Marshalltown, Ia., said he met Harcourt in a shoe shining shop and the latter offered him \$5,000 as an aid in building his tabernacle.

Mr. Harcourt introduced the evangelist to a "friend," whose uncle, he claimed to be Mr. Seibert, had just died in Australia, leaving him \$700,000.

"That tabernacle's a great thing," said the friend. "Believe me, religion is great. I've a notion to put \$10,000 into your tabernacle."

Then he grew confidential. Lending over, he said: "Now, since I'm going to trust you with my \$700,000, I wonder how far you'll trust me?"

"Trust you? With anything," said Mr. Seibert.

"How much money have you got?" asked the stranger.

Mr. Seibert counted it out—\$550.

A Matter of Trust. "You wouldn't trust me to carry \$500 of it around, would you?"

"The \$500 went into the stranger's outstretched hand. He waited a minute.

"The watch and chain," he asked. "Would you trust me with them, too?"

Mr. Seibert counted it out—\$350.

The tall went with the hide. With \$500, \$350 watch and the chain with the gold piece on it, the sallow man turned away.

"Well see," he said. "Well see if you trust me."

Mr. Seibert was still waiting for the Australian philanthropist to return when the confederate which was to be the meeting place closed.

Canadian Money "Exchanged." Mr. Salaman, a guest at the Blackstone hotel, was in the reading room when a stranger nearby, reading a paper, introduced himself as C. Harcourt of Sydney, saying he had just sold his sheep ranch for \$500,000. More talk followed and the two men went to the bar, where Harcourt paid for the drinks with a \$100 bill. He said he also was a guest at the hotel and confided that he expected to meet his son Rutherford and his daughter Minnie there the next day.

The tricking was effected by offering to "exchange" American for Canadian money. Salaman says he remembered later that Harcourt's countenance changed when he told him that he had only \$240 in Canadian money. The money was turned over to Harcourt, who did not return.

Tooth-Cutting Record. Decatur, Ill.—Henry Keith, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Keith, claims the tooth-cutting record for his age. Becoming ill eight weeks after birth, the doctor was unskilled to find Henry had cut two teeth.

"Saviour" Model to Thief. New Haven, Conn.—Vito Puma, who is stated has posed at the Yale Art school as a model for pictures of "Our Saviour," was arraigned in court, charged with theft of cheese, and pleaded guilty.

A Pessimistic View. "Married, eh?" "Yes, but she says she still retains her girlish laughter."

"Most married women have very little to laugh about."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Merriment Complete. "I suppose you are happy to be free from further danger."

"Happy," echoed the sultan. "I am so happy I can even laugh at that old 'Thanksgiving joke about Turkey's fin-"

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Acid-Stomach Makes Millions Suffer

Indigestion—dyspepsia—sour stomach—flatulent, gassy stomachs—belch, miserable feeling stomachs—these are Acid-Stomachs.

What a lot of misery they cause! How Acid-Stomach, with its day-after-day sufferings, makes the joy of life, the pleasure of eating, the comfort of sleep, all impossible. Acid-Stomach is always undermining one's health. Think of what acid does to the teeth—how the acid eats through the enamel, causing them to decay. Is it any wonder, then, that Acid-Stomach saps the strength of the strongest bodies and weakens the health of so many people?

You see ACID-STOMACH victims everywhere always ailing. They can't tell exactly what is the matter, all they say is, "I don't feel well."—I'm all in, tired, sickly. If they only knew it, nine times out of ten they would find that it was their Acid-Stomach that was the cause of all their troubles. It is surely making good digestion difficult, causes food to sour and ferment in the bowels, weakens the blood and fills the system with poisons. It prevents one from getting the full strength out of every mouthful you eat—and that is what you must have to be well and strong—full strength from your food.

Get a big box of EATONIC from your druggist TODAY. We authorize him to guarantee EATONIC to please you. If it fails in any way, take it back; he will refund your money. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, write to us and we will send you a big free box. You can send the box to your druggist. Address: L. Krauer, President, Eatonie Remedy Company, South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

EATONIC FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

Completely Lost. The original A. E. F. joke was, without much ado, the one which described the American negro meeting his Alghian brother and accusing him of having forgotten his own language.—Stars and Stripes, France.

Cuticura for Sore Hands. Sore hands on retiring in the hot sud of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

A "Poemess." An Indianapolis steno-grapher was much given to the writing of rhymes. His family was so accustomed to this accomplishment that they took little notice of it, but it was quite new and interesting to her little niece Virginia, who had come on a visit. She watched several rhymes. And then, "Oh, auntie," she exclaimed, "why aren't you a poemess instead of a stenographer?"

How's This? We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATHARTIC MEDICINE. HALL'S CATHARTIC MEDICINE is taken on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. Price 50 cents per bottle. Price 1.00 per bottle. Price 2.00 per bottle. Price 3.00 per bottle. Price 4.00 per bottle. Price 5.00 per bottle. Price 6.00 per bottle. Price 7.00 per bottle. Price 8.00 per bottle. Price 9.00 per bottle. Price 10.00 per bottle. Price 11.00 per bottle. Price 12.00 per bottle. Price 13.00 per bottle. Price 14.00 per bottle. Price 15.00 per bottle. Price 16.00 per bottle. Price 17.00 per bottle. Price 18.00 per bottle. Price 19.00 per bottle. Price 20.00 per bottle. Price 21.00 per bottle. Price 22.00 per bottle. Price 23.00 per bottle. Price 24.00 per bottle. Price 25.00 per bottle. Price 26.00 per bottle. Price 27.00 per bottle. Price 28.00 per bottle. Price 29.00 per bottle. Price 30.00 per bottle. Price 31.00 per bottle. Price 32.00 per bottle. Price 33.00 per bottle. Price 34.00 per bottle. Price 35.00 per bottle. Price 36.00 per bottle. Price 37.00 per bottle. Price 38.00 per bottle. Price 39.00 per bottle. Price 40.00 per bottle. Price 41.00 per bottle. Price 42.00 per bottle. Price 43.00 per bottle. Price 44.00 per bottle. Price 45.00 per bottle. Price 46.00 per bottle. Price 47.00 per bottle. Price 48.00 per bottle. Price 49.00 per bottle. Price 50.00 per bottle. Price 51.00 per bottle. Price 52.00 per bottle. Price 53.00 per bottle. Price 54.00 per bottle. Price 55.00 per bottle. Price 56.00 per bottle. Price 57.00 per bottle. Price 58.00 per bottle. Price 59.00 per bottle. Price 60.00 per bottle. Price 61.00 per bottle. Price 62.00 per bottle. Price 63.00 per bottle. Price 64.00 per bottle. Price 65.00 per bottle. Price 66.00 per bottle. Price 67.00 per bottle. Price 68.00 per bottle. Price 69.00 per bottle. Price 70.00 per bottle. Price 71.00 per bottle. Price 72.00 per bottle. Price 73.00 per bottle. Price 74.00 per bottle. Price 75.00 per bottle. Price 76.00 per bottle. Price 77.00 per bottle. Price 78.00 per bottle. Price 79.00 per bottle. Price

